TEXT OF THE VITAL SECTION OF THE PROPOSED LAW.

Reorganization of the Roads in the Mackey System Not Progressing Rapidly-Transcontinental Lines.

The first section of the bill to amend the interstate-commerce law so as to permit railroads to pool their earnings, passed by the House on Tuesday, is the only one relating to that particular topic in the measure. Altogether there are eight sections but the subsequent ones have reference to other provisions of the law and are intended to secure their better enforcement. The pooling section reads as follows: Be it enacted, etc.-That Section 5 of an

act entitled "An act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, be amended so as to Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for lifferent and competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or arrangement for the division or apportionment among themselves or with other car-riers of the whole or any portion of their traffic, or any of their gross or net earn-ings; and each day of the continuance of any such contract, agreement or arrange-ment shall be deemed a separate offense, Provided, however, that under the following condition it shall be lawful for such on carriers to enter into such contracts, agreements or arrangements, enorceable between the parties thereto, that is to say: Every such contract, agreement or arrangement (hereinafter termed contract) shall be in writing and filed with the ommission created by this act, and shall ecome lawful and enforceable between the arties thereto at the expiration of twenty sys from the filing thereof, unless the on shall, in the meantime, and ection thereof, make an order dispproving the same; and it shall be the of disapproval whenever, upon such in-pection, it shall be of opinion that the ation of any such contract would reult in unreasonable rates, unjust discrim-

nation, inferior service to the public or

otherwise contravene any of the provisiors

It shall also be the duty of the commission to observe the working, operation and effect of every such contract, which has become operative upon the transportation and business of the country, and of the several contracting parties, making such examinations and investigations in relation essary, and to investigate all complaints relating to the rates, charges, facilities or es maintained by or under any such contract or by any party thereto; and whenever the commission, after due notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard, shall find that any such rate, charges, fasittles or practices are excessive or unonable, or result in any unjust dis-dination as between individuals, localides or communities, or are otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall issue an order requiring such rates, charges, facili-ties or practices maintained by or under such contract, or by any party thereto, to be changed, modified or corrected as therein specified; or, in any such cases, the commission may, if it deem necessary, make an order disapproving the contract itself and requiring the same to be terminated it a date therein fixed, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such order. The effect of any order of disap-proval shall be to render the contract to ich the same relates unlawful and nonreeable from and after the date so ixed, except as to any claims between the artles to such contract arising prior to

Orders and findings of the commission roving any such contract, whether made upon inspection thereof, as aforesaid or in any subsequent proceeding after the same has gone into effect, shall be subject o review by any Circuit Court of the ed States sitting in equity in a judicial strict in which any party to the contract as its principal office, upon petition filed y any party to such contract, stating the lative to such contract, and making the nterstate-commerce Commission, under hat name, a party defendant, said court proceed to hear and determine the speedily as a court of equity in the provided by Section 16 of this act as nearly as may be just and equitable, determining whether the contract in quesshall be lawful and inforceable, notwithstanding the disapproval thereof by the commission. From the decree or order of aid Circuit Court an appeal shall be allowed to any of the parties if taken within thirty days to the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be advanced for hearing therein as appeals in which the United States are a party; provided, howver, that the contract to which such order of disapproval relates shall remain unlaw-ul and noninforceable during the pendency of the proceedings in the Circuit Court and ring the pendency of any appeal there-om to the Supreme court of the United

If the parties to such contract shall not comply with the requirements of any such order, other than an order of disapproval. then the commission or any person inter-ested my proceed to enforce such order of e commission by petitioning any Circuit art of the United States sitting in ju-tial district in which any one of the parties to such contract has its principal With such petition shall be filed all exhibits and testimony (or copies certified by the secretary of the sion) filed with or adduced before mission at the hearing or hearings had in the course of its investigation re-sulting in the order to enforce which the petition is filed, and if upon considering he record so presented the court shall be n that the order of the commison is prima facie lawful and proper to be ed, then the court shall upon motion of complainant issue at once a restraining er or preliminary inunction, enjoining and restraining until the hearing each and all of the defendants from doing any act mission, and requiring each and all of the defendants to conform to and obey such order of the commission, but only until the don of the court upon the hearing. In all other respects the provisions of Secthe other orders and requirements of the commission, including those relating to appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, shall apply to such a proceeding.

Slow Work in Reorganization.

The efforts to reorganize the roads which were once part of the Mackay system are not progressing as rapidly as was expected. and according to Charles E. Fairchild, the plan for the reorganization of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis has been abandoned. The reason for such abandonment is that present conditions are not favorable, and the committee desires to wait until such time as the earnings of the road show a material improvement, which they believe is not far off. The appointment of a recover for a portion of the road was due to the application of the trustees for the consolidated bonds, but this will in no way interfere with the reorganization movement. Interest on the first mortgage bonds will be paid from earnings by order of the court. The Peorla. Decatur & Evansville was placed in the hands of a receiver last January, and ace that time several committees have en at work to bring about a satisfactory reorganization. The report of the re-ceivers will be made in a very short time, probably within a fortnight, and until this given out and the actual financial condition of the property known, none of the committees will take any active steps. The statement comes from good authority that the bondholders will certainly not go ahead until the Peport is out. The receivers will meanwhile probably continue their tactics of allowing interest payments to go almost to the verge of the six months' default period. Accordingly advertisement is expected to be made in about a week of the payment of the July coupon on the Peoria dision bonds. In like manner the payment the September coupon on the Evansville vision bonds will probably be postponed until the end of January, 1895.

An Agreement Perfected. The transcontinental lines were in session at Chicago again yesterday. They agreed to form an association on all business going from the territory which is bounded on the east by a line running north from New Orieans to St. Louis, St. Paul and thence to Port Arthur, through to the Pacific coast. The proposed agreement was read and was practically adopted. It will now be gone over section by section and adopted in that manner. The proposition relates only to through business to the Pacific coast. A committee was appointed to take up the question of forming an association to cover the territory between the Rocky mountains and the Missouri river. This committee will report a plan of organiza-tion to the general-meeting within a few fars. The plan of organization of the transcontinental Association will be sim-

RAILROAD POOL BILL | flar to that of the old Transcontinental Passenger Association, which was in force | JAKE GOES TO PRISON in 1887. The advisory committee of the New York emigrant clearing house held an earnest conference at Chicago yesterday with Gen-eral Passenger Agent McBichol, of the Canadian Pacific on the question of differ-entials. Some progress was made toward a settlement of the trouble. Another meeting will be called for to-day and the general opinion is that the roads will manage to get together in some shape. If they succeed in doing so the chief obstacle to the formation of the general association will be removed and the formal adoption of the agreement will be forthcoming in a very

Pass Agreement Ratified. The general managers of the lines of the Central Traffic Association were in session at Chicago yesterday considering the pass agreement. Some more minor changes were made in the agreement itself, and it was decided that, beginning Jan. 1, the payment of all commissions on passenger business should be stopped. The pass agreement as proposed at the recent meeting of the agents in New York was formally ratified. The slight changes which the lines made will not in any way affect the scope of the

Personal, Local and General Notes. O. W. Stair has been appointed agent of the Chicago & Erie at Newton, Ind., vice H. F. Fricke, resigned The California Traffic Association has re-elected J. S. Leeds commissioner of the as-

sociation, his salary to be \$10,000, the same B. B. Idle, who was so badly injured on the Panhandle in the wreck last March near Winemac, has so far recovered that on Wednesday he resumed work. On Jan. 1 G. Clinton Gardner will retire

as general manager of the Ohio River road. His place will be filled by promotion, it is stated, of a subordinate officer. C. Stein, superintendent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan will retire on Jan. 1 and will be succeeded by W. F. Bradley superintendent of motive power. H. Bartlett, engineer of motive power of the Pennsylvania road at the Altoona shops, has accepted the position of superintendent of motive power of the Boston &

Monroe Wilder, who has been roadmaster of the New York Central for forty-five years, retires to-day. He is said to be the oldest roadmaster in time of service in the United States. The Erie passenger department has instructed its agents not to collect excess baggage money on bicycles carried. The Erie will not check them, but carries them

free at owner's risk. The Big Four lines earned, in the first week of December, \$266,215.45, an increase over December, 1893, of \$9,434.45. The Chesathis year of \$10,006.99.

The Pennsylvania method of caboose ght signals has been introduced on the Vandalia. The lights are manipulated in the caboose without the brakeman going to the platform to signal.

The Wabash lines earned in the first week of December \$236,800, an increase over the corresponding week of 1893 of \$10,120, but a decrease as compared with the earnings of the corresponding week of 1892 of \$19,166. The stockholders of the Lehigh Valley road, who are dissatisfied with the Wilbur management, are trying to get the Hon John Wanamaker to consent to take the presidency of the property, but, thus far,

Master Mechanic Sechler, of the Elgin Joliet & Eastern, will retire from that position to-day. The duties he has been performing are divided between John Horrogan, as master mechanic, and E. T. Cari-ton, master car builder. The members of the Indianapolis Passenger Association were in Chicago yester-day, having been called there on a sum-mons the night before by telegraph. Sev-

eral of the local agents have, it is said, een manipulating rates. W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Columbus & Hocking Valley, announces that the company has put on a fast train between Columbus and Toledo, making close connections with the fast trains each way, of the Michigan Central. The Pennsylvania Company is adopting a new style of whistle for its passenger

engines as a distinguishing mark from freight engines. All passenger engines are to be equipped with what is known as the steamboat whistle, its tone being pleas-On Dec. 17 R. H. Nicholas will become superintendent of the New York, Phila-delphia & Norfolk, filling the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Dunne. Mr.

on the Elmira & Conandaigua division of the Pennsylvania lines. Vice President Harahan, of the Illinois Central, denies the report of Southern pa-pers to the effect that this company is seeking to secure control of the Memphis & Little Rock. He says the Illinois Central has no desire to further invest in rail-

Nicholas is at present assistant engineer

road properties west of the Mississippi Officials of the Camden & Atlantic, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania, are contemplating trolleying the line between Camden and Atlantic City. Electrical experts have gone over the line and proounce'it a very feasible project. The Camden & Atlantic is the pioneer road from Philadelphia to the sea shore, and at one

time paid big dividends. It is stated that the management of the Wabash lines is doing all that is possible to put the road in a position of complete efficiency. Mr. Solon Humphreys, who has just made an inspection trip over the read, says its physical condition is first-class. The company is in good financial condition and with Mr. Ashley at its head cannot fail to make progress in the right direction. The statement of the Journal some days ago to the effect that E. F. Cost would, on Jan. 1, become general freight agent of the Big Four, with headquarters at Cincinnati, is said to be correct. His place at Chicago will be filled by transfer of some

assistant general freight agent. The posi-tion of general freight agent has been vacant since A. S. White resigned to go with the Erie. A number of changes have been made in the passenger conductors on the Panhandle lines. D. E. Matthews and J. Maidens have been promoted from freight conductors; J. C. Kelley, of the Logansport division, has been transferred to the Indianapolis division, taking the place of Fitz-patrick, discharged, and J. E. Downey, of he Indianapolis division, has been transfered to the Logansport division.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four,

has rather a novel way of ascertaining the freight earnings of the system from day to day and at the end of the month comes about as close as do the approxi-mate earnings as given by the auditor. He takes the number of freight cars moved on the system in the day preceding and multiplies it by seven and the result represents the earnings in dollars for that day. L. G. Johnson, superintendent of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, was in the city yesterday. He states that the growth of the business of the Wagner ompany on the Big Four lines has been a great surprise to the Wagner company as well as to the Vanderbilt people. In no section which the Wagner ompany operates has the increase been as marked as with the Lig Four lines the

ast three years. The General Managers' Association of chicago accepted the resignation of Mr. E. St. John as chairman and passed resoluand successful labors in its behalf and wishing him success in his new position as wice president of the Seaboard Air-line. He was presented with a letter signed by all the members, in which they expressed regret at the termination of their official reations and assured him of their esteem and best wishes.

A number of changes were made yesterlay in runs of veteran engineers on the St. Louis division of the Big Four. Engineer Strickland, who for the last twenty years has run the fast express between Mattoon and Indianapolis, of late running Trains 17 and 18, has been given Trains and 9, easier runs, and paying the same. William Gildeff succeeds him on Trains 17 and 18, and William Swisher, who has run an engine on the St. Louis division eighteen years, retires and goes to a fine farm which he purchased a few years ago in the northern part of Indiana. The latter was a brother of John Swisher, late passenger conductor on the Bee-line division of the

An official of the New York Central said. vesterday, that that road was subjected to a good deal of undeserved abuse from Western passenger men, who had an idea that the Central should haul every sleeping car which a general passenger agent of a Western line thought should run through from some Western point to New York. He said these same passenger officials never stopped to consider that there is not a day that the New York Central does not haul over its lines, in both directions, as many as 140 to 150 sleeping coaches, and every year the company has to increase the number of its trains to haul the increased movement, as the business of one of their connections develops. He said it was a study with the transporta-tion department, both day and night, to keep matters running smoothly and ac-commodate, as far as possible, the numerous lines which turn their cars over to the New York Central for New York city and New England points.

Bargains this week at Marcy's in diamonds, watches, sterling silverware-lowest

NEW ALBANY POSTOFFICE ROBBER REFUSED A NEW TRIAL. plaintiff for \$1,166.

His Attorney, John S. Duncan, Convinced that He Is Innocent-Crimnal Court Cases.

Judge Baker heard argument, yesterday afternoon, from John S. Duncan, attorney for Marsh Market Jake, who was convicted of robbing the New Albany postoffice, in support of a motion for a new trial. Mr. Duncan presented affidavits setting forth that the witnesses heard by deposition in the trial were reputable men and entitled to belief when they declared that Jake was in New York on the day of the robbery, and that they had business transactions with him. In his speech supplementing his affidavit, Mr. Duncan promised the court that, in the event of a new trial being granted, these witnesses would be present in person, and some of the mystery surrounding the robbery of that postoffice would be cleared away.

Mr. Burke, in reply, on behalf of the government, said that the evidence and affidavits presented by Mr. Duncan can throw no new light on the subject and that the motion should not be granted. The stamps found in the possession of Marsh Market Jake, he said, had been identified as a part of those sent to the New Albany postoffice, and that the discovery of these completed the inventory of stolen stamps of this issue, amounting to \$92,000, for the recovery of which the government had tracers out when the New Albany postoffice had been robbed. Judge Baker overruled the motion for a new trial, Gus Zimmerman, the crack shot, was present as a witness.

FAILEY FILES A MCTION.

He Wants Paragraphs of Mr. Howe's Petition Stricken Out. Receiver Failey, of the Iron Hall, yesterday filed, through his attorney, A. C. Harris, a motion to strike out certain paragraphs of the petition of D. W. Howe against the receiver's allowance. ourt is asked to strike out the reference to the \$16,000 bank stock owned by the receiver, and that part of the paragraph referring to Mr. Failey's bondsmen and their connection with the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Harris says, in a brief filed with the answer, that the question of the bank deriving a benefit from the funds on deposit has already been adjudicated by the court. The brief shows that the bonds-men of Mr. Failey are his personal friends, and the fact that they are bank directors or stockholders is not at all surprising.

Light Sentences for Small Offenders. A number of minor larceny cases were lisposed of yesterday in the Criminal Court. John Wilhelm, an old offender, was sent to the workhouse for stealing a goose, the property of a Haughville colored man. Wilhelm was pardoned from the penitentiary some time ago. He was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war.

Charles De Pugh, for the theft of a bicycle, went to the workhouse, and Andrew Rabb, who was arrested at the English Hotel for taking a watch that did not belong to him, drew sixty days in the same institution. The grand jury made its final report to the court and was discharged While in session the jury examined 146 wit-nesses and returned twenty-four indictments.

Friendly Suit Among Heirs. Mary Smithers yesterday morning filed a complaint in the Circuit Court asking for a construction of the will of he late Willis Smithers. Hester J. Sloan and others are named as defendants. Willis Smither" left an estate worth about \$5,000. The suit filed by the plaintiff is simply for the purpose of having the document construed. Yester-day afternoon the heirs of the testator met at the office of attorney Arthur Brown and decided upon a division of the prop-

Claimed Car Appliances Defective. The Citizens' Street-railroad Company was yesterday made defendant in a suit for lamages filed by W. H. Locke, administrator of the estate of George H. Martin. The latter was killed by an electric car at the corner of Washington and New Jersey streets July 20, 1893. The defendant is accused of negligence in allowing the appliances used in stopping the car to become defective. The suit is for \$10,000 damages.

Prosecutor Wiltsie's New Room. The County Commissioners are arranging to install the new prosecuting attorney in an office in the courthouse. The room which has for a long time been occupied by the county superintendent will be cleaned and repapered for the use of the prosecutor. County Superintendent Flick will be removed to Room 73, on the third

Excelsior Brick and Lime Co. Assign. The Excelsior Brick and Lime Company yesterday deposited with the county recorder a deed of assignment in favor of Harry Moats. The transfer includes an entire outfit of machinery used in the manufacture of brick and lime and a quantity of the product of the company in the yards at Castleton. The assets are about \$5,000,

Judge Woods Goes to Chicago. Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, went to Chicago yesterday with a bulk of manuscript comprising sixty typewritten pages. The voluminous documen s the court's opinion in the Eugene Debs contempt case, which is to be decided to-day.

Henry Eitel Appointed Receiver. In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Henry Eitel was appointed receiver of the millinery establishment of Rachel Newgarden. located at Nos. 41 and 43 West Washington street. A large number of repleyin suits are now pending against the Newgarden

In the Probate Court.

Maria M. Craven was yesterday appointed administratrix of the estate of Dennis E. Craven, Bond, \$100. Theodore Whitcomb qualified as the guardian of Caroline White, a person of unsound mind.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme and Appellate Courts. 16965. Mettart et al. vs. Allen. Wayne C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J.-1. A person is regarded as notified of whatever appears on the instruments which constitute his chain of title, and whatever is sufficient to put him on inquiry is sufficient to charge him with whatever an ordinarily diligent search would have disclosed, and a court of equity will not relieve such person from the consequences of his own want of ordinary care. 2. A description of a tract of land by the name which it has acquired by reputation may be sufficient. 16955. Toledo, St. L. & K. C. Railroad Company vs. Loop. Howard C. C. Affirmed Howard, J .- A person cannot enter the land

line without the consent of the owner unless danger is imminent and it is impossible to get the desired permission. The mere possibility of danger will not suffice. 17087. Thails et al. vs. Smith. Huntington C. Affirmed. Coffey, C. J.-If one who executes a warranty mortgage with out title subsequently acquires the title such acquisition inures to the benefit of the mortgagee, and the mortgageor will be estopped from denying that he had title at the date of such mortgage 16484. Craig et al. vs. Major, Executor. Morgan C. C. Petition for rehearing over-

of another and fell standing timber near the

16708. Griffen et al. vs. Taylor. Marshall Petition for rehearing overruled. 16962. Crow vs. Judy et al. Warren C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. 1434. Zapf vs. State Marion C. C. Af-firmed. Reinhard, J.-When intoxicating liquors are sold on Sunday at a place where such liquors are usually sold as a beverage it is a prima facie case that they were sold as a beverage and not for medical pur-

1357. Bartlett, Executor, vs. Burden. Del-aware C. C. Affirmed. Ross, C. J.-1. To simply state that "instructions do not state the law and should not have been given" without either presening any argument pointing out wherein they were defective or croneous, or citing authorities, is not suf-cient on appeal. 2. To raise the question of excessive damages in motion for new trial it must be stated as one of the rea-1401. Bozarth vs. Mallette. Porter C. C. Reversed. Gavin, J.-In a suit to foreclose a street assessment lien a complaint which states that L. F. & Co. were the contractors states that L. F. & Co. were the contractors | Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect who did the work, and that they sold and in proportion and appearance. 250

assigned the order issued to them for the work to E. W. & B., but alleges no as-signment from this firm to the plaintiff is

bad on demurrer. Superior Court. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Missouri Fatout et al. vs. Mary C. Cregg et al.; note and foreclosure. Judgment for

Lewis Pierson et al. vs. Julia F. McGinnis et al.; mechanic's lien. On trial by

court. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Helen E. Kahn vs. Austin W. Knight; foreclosure. Judgment for \$1,284.54. Decree of foreclosure sale ordered. Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Benjamin Booth vs. South-side Building and Loan Association; claim. On trial by New Suits Filed. Eastman Schleicher & Lee vs. John O.

Devie et al; to foreclose mechanic's lien, Superior Court, Room 1. John H. Aufderheide vs. John W. Chip man; suit on note. Superior Court, Room 2. Sarah Valentine vs. Joseph H. Valentine; sult for divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Allie M. Robbins vs. Edward W. Robbins; suit for divorce. Superior Court, John W. Murphy vs. Charles Dobblehoff; suit in replevin. Superior Court, Room 3.

John E. Ertel vs. Christian Moller; to foreclose mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1.
William M. Locke, Administrator, vs. Citizen's Street-railroad Company; suit for
damages. Demand, \$19,000. Superior Court,

THE POLICE MATRON BILL. W. P. Fishback and Judge Stubbs Now

Formulating One.

Police Matron Buchanan now feels that the bill which she expects to have introduced before the next session of the State Legislature will undoubtedly be passed. The bill is to create the office of police matron in every city of seven thousand or more inhabitants in Indiana. Such a bill was presented to the last Legislature in an incomplete form, and met with general approval, being referred to the committee on cities and towns, which recommended the passage of the bill. A petition that the bill be passed by the coming Legislature is being circulated, and the names of twenty of the most prominent men of Indianapolis have been affixed. These men have all given the matter their personal investigation and realize the great benefit that such an office is toward the improvement of a city's social purity. At present there are no such offices in this State outside of this city. Chicago has twenty-three posachusetts has police matrons in all its cities, it being required by law in that State. Mrs. Buchanan will have held the office of police matron here four years next April. All the famale prisoners and young boys are put under the care of the police matron, instead of being compelled to associate with the harder class of criminals. The new bill is now being formulated by Police Judge Stubbs and W. P. Fishback, and will be ready for the Legislature when it convenes in January.

New Athletic Club Plant.

A number of the promulgators of the new athletic association met at the Statehouse last night to discuss the prospects of the proposed society. Prior engagements prevented a number of the interested gentlement from attending the meeting, and no definite plans were put in operation. Among those interested in the formation of the athletic association are Manager T. H. Mc Lean, of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, Major Morris Defrees, Frank G. Darlington, W. J. McKee, Col. Eli Lilly, O. R. Johnson, George Catterson, Samuel Look, D. E. Perkins, H. E. Drew, William Schmidt and others. It is the purpose to limit the membership of the association to five hundred and to inaugurate a society similar to those of Chicago and New York A downtown gymnasium and clubhouse wil be the initial step toward the culmination of plans already advanced. This will be followed by the purchase or lease of a plot of ground outside the city for an atheletic park. The Pompell Park, at Central avenue and Sixteenth street, has been propose as a ground suitable to the purpose. Those most enthusiastic in the movement have in mind an ideal clubbonse, fitted out with a gymnasium, billiard room and other conveniences conducive to pleasurable pastime. Another meeting is to be held, when it is expected that some of the plans may ma-ture. A feature of the association will be the introduction of hand tennis, a game that is being taken up by all of the Eastern athletic clubs.

Jailer Mounts Learning the Ropes. Harry Mounts, the new jailer, is an ex ceedingly busy man these days. His work is comparatively new to him, and with the numerous callers who wish to visit the jail and those who call on business, and with the many inquiries for information which come in over the telephone, Mr. Mounts has his hands full. He says that he has heard no complaints against his management of his new office, for the simple reason that he has been too busy to even lool at a paper to see whether he was being criticised or not. Owen McAree, who assaulted Thomas McCarty in a saloon on English avenue, Wednesday night, inflicting serious wounds with a club, came to the police station

and gave himself up yesterday morning. McCarty has not as yet been arrested. He Preached on the Vinduct. A strange man was seen to be acting very queerly, yesterday afternoon, near the Virginia-avenue viaduct, and a patrolman's attention was called to him. He was standing looking over the railing of the viaduct, and at intervals making gestures as if he was delivering a speech, and when approached by the patrolman he appeared to be indignant at being interrupted and said that he was preaching. It was thought he was insane, and he was taken to the police station and locked up pending ar investigation. At the station he said his name was Pink Pierson, and gave his home as Bloomfield, Ind. He declares that he is a preacher of the gospel and that, although he can neither read nor write, he has

a mission to perform which he has received direct from God. Teachers' Legislative Committee. There will be a meeting to-day of th legislative committee of the school interests of the State to complete the outline of the legislation that is to be recommended to the teachers of the State as proper to b urged upon the attention of the Legislature D. M. Geeting, Superintendent of Public Instruction-elect, arrived last night at the Denison. R. I. Hamilton, a member of the committee, also arrived. During the holidays there will be meetings of the high school section, the country and village school sections, the county superintendents' section, the music section and the mathe matical section of the State Teachers' As sociation. President Joseph Swain, of the State University at Bloomington, will de-liver the chief address.

In Interest of Temperance Laws. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, is here in the interests of the scientific temperance instruction department of the W. C. T. U It is proposed by this department to request the Legislature to enact a law requiring temperance to be taught in the Indiana public schools. Mrs. Hunt says that there are at this time more than 13,000,000 children under temperance educational laws. Indiana, she says, bears an unenviable distinction so far as temperance education is concerned.

Caldwell's Case To-Day. The counterfeit case of D. K. Caldwell the wealthy Frankfort lumber merchant will come up in the United States Court to-day, notwithstanding the plea of in-sanity entered by the defendant's attorney.

A Judgment for Russ. Judge Baker yesterday entered judgment for \$2,000 against the Pennsylvania railway, the amount of damages awarded Charles A. Russ. The plaintiff was ejected from a J., M. & I. train a year ago.

New Candidate for Speaker. Fred E. Holloway, of Evansville, is one of the newcomers who have shied their castors in the ring for the Speakership contest in the next Legislature. Marriage Licenses.

Calvin C. Edwards and Millie Faison, Mack O'Bannon and Jennie May. Harry Dutton and Masguerite Wulf. The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is unequaled for diseases of the blood. Take only Hood's,

John Jenson and Margaret Tadum. William H. Clegg and Emma V. Richwine.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S JOUR-NAL SAYS THEY ARE FAILURES.

In Cases of Erysipelas the Use of These Drugs Has Not Been Satisfactory -Time to Call a Halt.

Journal of the American Medical Associa-

There is no longer much question of the entire failure of the toxin infections as a cure for sarcomata and malignant growths. During the last six months the alleged remedy has been faithfully tried by many surgeons, but so far not a single well authenticated case of recovery has been reported, so far as our reading has extended, and the personal experience of surgeons of our acquaintance with whom we have conversed, demonstrates that in all cases in which they have tried the erysipelas toxin the result was no improvement. We can readily understand and sympathize with the great desire to rescue from impending death sufferers from an incurable disease, but science demands that its truths shall be positively demonstrated before being accepted. The medical profession, for centuries conservative in acceptance of new doctrines, has been startled out of its usual practice by the brilliant discoveries of bacteriology and it now seems as if any assertion, no matter how absurd, needs only some strong voice or lucid pen to make the profession swallow it greedily. It is the age of the sensation monger and the seeker after notoriety may enjoy a temporary celebrity by a very easy process. He has only to announce the sure cure of some hitherto incurable disease by some foreign chemic product, or microbic mystery, and the thing is done. The celebrity may be short-lived and suffering humanity

deluded by false hopes, but the story was a pleasant one while it lasted. The plain duty of the profession is clear. We should patiently wait until those having the facilities for investigation complete their work and bearing in mind the infirmities of poor, weak, human nature, we should not accept as conclusive reported cures by any single investigator no matter how prominent. We should demand that Magdelaine, laughing, "when President servers, making investigations independently. In the matter of the diphtheria we must remember that statistics snow but a relatively small proportion of alleged cases that prove to be diphtheria by bacteriologic examination, and of this num-ber many recover by natural processes under ordinary therapeutic measures. It will take much time before the comm cial supply of anti-toxin is at all adequate to the demand and before it can be produced in this country. Let us, therefore, wait patiently, as long before our horses are properly immunized our foreign leaders may have prepared even a greater bolus for us to swallow

HOW TOXIN IS APPLIED.

What a Reporter Saw at the Institut Pasteur in Paris. New York Herald. "The question of the day in France that of curing croup and diphtheria. The discovery of how to do this is the direct result of the labors and theories of the school of M. Pasteur. M. Roux, one of the most ardent and oldest disciples of Pasteur, has arrived at the practical solution of this question, which is so important in itself, and which also engages to such a great extent the attention of mothers and heads of families," said Dr. Bovel. Bovel is the right-hand man of Dr. Roux, the discoverer of serum and one of the directors of the celebrated Institute Pasteur in Paris. "Diphtheria, which so frequently attacks children, does not resemble any other disease. It is characterized by the presence of false membranes in the throat. It is called angine. If the false membranes invade the larynx and the trachea the disease takes the name of 'croup.' It is croup which gives this disease its very grave and dreadful char-

"Observe that this microbe of diphtheria only lives in the region of the false mem-brane formed in the throat, and it does not spread over or enter into the system. It s entirely local. But while the microbes hemselves do not enter the system, and do not leave the throat, so far as the patient is concerned, it secretes in this region of false membrane an active poison which spreads through the whole constitution of the sick child. The problem presented to the scientific doctors, in obtaining a remedy for this disease, was to find the counter-

"M. Roux discovered the poison and also now to obtain it from the microbes of diphheria raised by artificial means. If you take a spatula and touch the false membrane you obtain a million of microbes on the point of it. These microbes are so leadly that they will live for six months, or even a year, by merely touching the diseased membrane with the end of a piece of wire or spatula. As the microbe has an affinity for animal substances, we simply dip the end of the spatula into a vessel containing blood serum solidified, or ordinary bouillon or beef extract.

"The microbes thrive and in twenty-four hours grow perceptibly. You cannot see them, of course, with the naked eye, but you can see that the appearance of the bouillon is changed. It becomes turbid. Each white object which you see in this vial of bouillon is a colony (colonie) of microbes; each microbe seen through the m roscope looks like a little piece of woodlike a walking stick on an infinitesimally small scale. We find bouillon the best way to get at the microbe, which attacks this extract of meat in quite the same way as it attacks the throat of a child. Now, mark you, I told you the microbe confined itself o the throat of the child and did not go into the constitution, but that it sent out or diffused, a poison through the body of the little sufferer. In just the same way the microbe empoisons the bouillon and sends its secretions throughout the body of the artificial child, so to speak, which is, as you know now, the bouillon. So poisonous s this liquid that several drops will kill a arge animal-one cubic centimeter kills an ox-and you can see that it is a poison of great force and strength. To separate the microbe from the poisoned bobillon a special filter is used, which is, in itself, an invention of no small importance. Now you understand how we get artificially the microbes of diphtheria and the poison of diphtheria. Keep these two things dis-tinct-the poison and the microbe-and then remember the deadliness of the poison. To heal, to cure, to counteract this poison we must find a counter poison, and this is how we do it: JUST HOW IT IS DONE.

"We employ a special method. This is found on the principle that animals immunized against the effects of diphtheria have a blood anti-toxine-that is to say, their blood contains a substance which neutralizes the effects of the diphtheritic poison, and it works in this neutralizing way with great force and officacy. One cubic centimeter of the serum of the blood of a horse immunize can neutralize and absolutely destroy the effects of an enormous dose of the diphtheritic poison and render it harmless. Serum, you know, is simply the liquid part of blood-it is only one of its constituent parts, and is distinguished from the other part, which is solid. Now, therefore, if you infuse into the blood of a child smitten with diphtheria (and con-sequently whose blood is empoisened with the diphtheritic poison) a quantity of this counter-poison the former poison is neutralized and the child saved. "We inject a serum similar to that which I have spoken of, viz., a portion of the blood (serum or liquid portion of the blood)

of an animal immunize from the effects of "To immunize an animal, say a horse, we find that we must accustom him to the disease. This we do little by little, degree by degree. You know if you take arsenic or strychnine, or some other potent poison in small doses the effects are not fatal, and in the same way we give the horse small doses and the horse is not killed. Not a bit of it. He is all right. In a considerable time-about three months-the horse has become accustomed to this poison, and he is fortified against the disease-i. e., he is cured in advance of any attack. And thus it is that though at first from one or two cubic centimetres would kill him at once now when he is immunize he can take enormouse quantities without the slightest in-convenient effect. The animal is mithri-datise and he manufactures, so to speak, in his blood an anti-toxine—a solution which is all the more active and powerful in proportion to the poison given him in the way

"Every month after the period of immunity from the disease is reached the horse is bled to the amount of six litres, and Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

this gives us three litres of the counter poison, or, as we call it, par excellence, "Judge now how potent this is to shield off the poison of diphtheria, when but fifty cubic centimeters is, on the average, suf-ficient to cure a child smitten with diph-

theria."

While M. Borel, explained the great system he was continually being interrupted by a stream of visitors. From lime to time Dr. Roux looked in M. Borel's laboratory with his quick, nervous step. His form bent over his precious vials and chemical vessels, hardly looking at any one in the room except to give directions, he was completely absorbed in his work. Doctors came and went. Some with especial privileges for obtaining the serum were brought into the laboratory by Dr. Roux himself. Dr. Borel would immediately seal up the little tubes containing the liquid and the recipients with a few hurried words of thanks went forth to heal and save. went forth to heal and save.
"Although," said Dr. Borel, "we now have as many as one hundred horses which

we are treating with the poison to immuniser them against the disease it will take, as I said, three months to obtain the serum for distribution. We shall then have sufficient for all practical purposes." HOW THE SERUM WORKS. To see how the serum worked practically

des Enfants Malades, rue de Severes. "We have a department specially set apart for diphtheria," said Dr. Magdelaine. "It is in charge of Dr. Lebreton, who is the chef de service. He comes every day and visits the children. Then, of course, there is an interne, who looks after the cases in the hospital under him, and these

called on Dr. Magdelaine, of the Hospital

functions I fulfill. "We have only tried the new system one month, but the results are most excel-lent. Diphtheria is divided into two kinds: (1) angine diphtheritique and (2) laryngite diphtheritique or croup, as it is popularly known. The microbe of both is the same. Since we have introduced the new method the mortality has gone down enormously, and almost all cases coming to us now are

"Just as soon as the child arrives we in ject the serum, which is brought fresh every day from the institute. This is done before the examination referred to (examen bacteriologique.) If the examination proves that the child has the disease, then we have taken it in time. If, on the other hand, we ultimately find that the child has not got the disease, no harm is done. He is in this latter case simply fortified against the disease and cannot catch it from the other children with whom he is thrown in contact in the wards. There is only one pavilion at present, but we hope soon to have an annex also. Any one going into the ward has to put on a blouse, which he takes off when he leaves. This is to pre-

to put on the blouse, and this he did with the utmost good humor and alacrity. After the blouse has been used it is disinfected by plunging it into an etuve filled with hor "We have now between thirty-seven and forty-seven children, but the number varies from time to time, as you might expect. It takes, generally speaking, in cases not complicated, from five to seven days to effect a cure. Formerly, when a cure was effected at all, it took from forty to forty-five days to accomplish a cure. The first injection is about twenty cubic centimeters and the only other treatment is to wash the tongue with warm water or water and boric acid. We then give another injection of the same amount, and thus forty cubic

centimeters is all that is required.
"In twenty-four hours' time we look for the first result. Usually the fever diminishes at once. The second injection is made in forty-eight hours' time, and in all cases the injection is hypodermic, the point of application being at the stomach. "Now let me point out that if this disease is taken in time the painful operation of tracheotomy is avoided. It is very rarely, indeed, and we have to resort to the op-eration, but, of course, we do in some cases. Take, for instance, the case of s child brought here in a dying condition. He has a few hours or minutes to live-he cannot breathe; of course we make the incision to allow the child to breathe. many cases we are successful even here, but I may point out that in these cases where we have not been successful the cause has been-too late."

MEDIUMS AND MAHATMAS.

Numerous Resorts Where an Introduction May Be Had to the Occult. New York Sun.

Despite the recent discouragements to th mediumistic profession resulting from the exposure in Paris of the peculiar materialization methods of Mrs. Mary E. Williams, the spirit business in this neighborhood seems to be going right on at the same the spirits take part in are held almost every day, and the active entities of Koot Hoomi and of Mahatma Morya, late of Thibet, but now in oasis lodgings at the Desert of Gobi, are kept hustling to supply the demand for Mahatma-inspired

Recently they, or some other mighty mas

ters, have inspired some one in this cit

to get out a directory of mediums, which is brimful of esoteric and astral information. It contains not only a list of places where, upon payment of the price, one may have either materialization with messages slate writing, advice from supernatura sources regarding business or anything else by mediums who will fall into a psychic trance on being confronted with a two-dol-lar bill, scientific astrology by exterts who can yank a Yogi down from the constellation of Pisces while you wait, but also a full list of meetings and a catalogue of books whereby true believers may receive nstruction and edification A glance over the directory of wraith comellers shows that the greatest number do business as "spiritual, trance, psychic, and buiness mediums," of whom there are no less than thirty-one in this city and Brooklyn. Apparently the trolley town has more affinity with the supernatural world than New York, for sixteen of the mediums under the heading given live across the bridge. Women, probably on account of their more emotional organization, or per-

the spirits, seem to have the best pull, as of the thirty-one mediums no less than twenty-two are women. 'Materialization" boasts seven exponents including the sainted but somewhat exploded Mrs. Williams, who taps a fresh batch of ghosts every Tuesday and Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon at her home on West Forty-sixth street. Only one man appears in this advanced class. and he is in partnership with his mother. When it comes to astrology, however, the sterner sex comes forward, and of the five 'scientific astrologists" who follow the planets in their course only two are women. On the other hand all three of the mediums who offer ornamental specimens of Mahatma handwriting are ladies. Prices vary in all these forms of the profess but in general admission to general seances is \$1, while private sittings, materializa-tions, or slate writings cost \$2 an exhibit. Some give sittings to ladies only and foretell matters of interest purely feminine, and many advertise sittings by appoint-In the matter of meetings the followers of

the Mahatamas come out strong. They have

haps because of the natural gallantry of

fourteen sets of services weekly, equally divided between New York and Brooklyn. The very names of some of these meetings carry conviction. There is the "afternoon meeting for the facts and phenomena,' "soul communion meeting," the "advance spiritual conference," the "spiritual thought society meeting," and finally the gathering of the New York Psychical Society, whereof a man bearing the mystic name of Snipes predicates the presence of "good music, live topics and stirring tests." In literature, too, the masters, through their disciples, have done much. They ad-vertise something like a score of magazines, anging in price from \$1 to \$5, and any num ber of books on hypnotism, animal magher of books on hypnotism, animal magnetism, spiritualism, theosophy, occultism, astrology, phrenology, free thought and hygiene, in all of which subjects the Mahatmas would seem to take an astral and paternal interest. The list includes such writings as "Why She Became a Spiritualism" in the state of t ualist," "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist?" and "Glimpses Beyond the Bor-der." Of the authoress of the latter the presiding Mahatmas has felt constrained to write with the inspired pen of his advertis-"She is known by a large public to be of sound mind and unquestioned veracity, and she assures her readers that she can youch

for the accuracy of the incidents related."
But, most astonishing of all, is the firm advertisement in the spiritual pamphlet. "Crystal balls for astrologers, seers, and mediumistic persons, \$5." This cooks as if the Mahatmas were either going into th usiness of manufacturing or had turned promoters and were booming an Asiation ine. Is it possible that they have struck mine. Is it possible that they have struck a vein of quartz at the foot of the Himalayas, or will the bold world traveler on his world-encircling bloycle wheel into the fastnesses of the Desert of Gobi at some future time only to find himself confronted by a flourishing glass factory bearing the business sign of the astral firm of Morya, Koot Hoomi & Co.?

Excursion to Virginia and North and South Carolina. On Dec. 18, via Pennsylvania I-ne. One fare for the round trip. Call on t'cket agents or address George E. Rockwell, D. P. A.. Indianapolis.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most deli-

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WANTED—Salesmen in every county, \$75 a month and expenses. Office, furniture, advertising furnished. Goods monopoly. Experience annecessary, Address K. S. Co., 55 Colonnade Building, Boston, Mass. AGENTS WANTED-Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salary and exenses or good com-mission and furnish samples to right aplicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New

York City. WANTED-AGENTS-The Lombard Building and Loan Association wants agents in every county in Indiana. Attractive plan. Liberal features. Prompt loans. Progressive management. Good commissions paid. Write for terms. CHARLES MAGUIRE, President. E. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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E. P. THOMPSON, Secretary. LOANS-6 per cent. money on improved made outside.) Borrower has the privi-lege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 88 East Market.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE of a fine stock of New Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods at my room, No. 192 East Washington street, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 9:30 a. m., consisting in part of fine wardrobes, double mirror doors; oak sideboards, roll top desks, fancy square oak extension tables, ladies' oak desks, three oak secretaries and bookcases, large mirrors; toilet wash stands, fine oak folding beds, parlor suits, couches and lounges, upholstered sociables, corner chairs, a lot of upholstered and fancy rockers, oak hall racks, a lot of wool carpets, oak and walnut bedoom suits, cane-seat chairs, child's beds, kitchen safes, oak wash stands, baby cabs center tables, gasoline stoves, pic-tures, easels, clocks, cook and heating stoves, springs, mattresses, paper racks are first-class, and must be sold. If you want Christmas presents, this is your chance. A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS-The Roosevelt House the street from the Denison, on Ohio street, has opened up as a dollar-a-day house. "Cleanliness, with good accommodation" dation," shall be our motto. Try us.

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FOR RENT.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis until the 31st day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the combination gas and electric fixtures for the Industrial Training School Building. Specifications for the same will be on file in the office of Adolph Scherrer, Architect, on and after Dec. 12, 1894. right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be marked "Sealed proposals for combination fixtures for the Industrial Training School Building," and addressed to the Board of School Commis-

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